The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 5. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882. FIVE DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) .....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE .....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881. .....Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, ESQ., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent. 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in-proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4

Intimations.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Advertiser as a General Assistant in a Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shanghai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING, INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882 [62

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [63

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate possession.
Apply to
J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET. Possession on 1st January, 1882.
Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15

NOTICE.

THE HEAD-OFFICE of the CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, is this day removed to No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [47

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CARL KREBS in Our Firm CEASED on the 31st December, 1880.

Mr. CARL JANTZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAELSEN are Authorised to Sign Our Firm from TODAY.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, Shanghai, } 1st January, 1882. [30

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents,
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS.
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN

ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBRITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX "PEIHO,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.
CRACKERS.
BONBONS (Assorted).
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.
MALAGA RAISINS.
TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES (in Bottles and Tins).
SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and *PALMER'S BISCUITS.*
ALMONDS and *NUTS.*
VANILLA.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).
VEAU ROTI (in Tins).
RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).
FRICANDAU (Assorted).
TRUFFES.
VEGETABLES (Assorted).
ANCHOVIES in Oil.
CAVIAR.
SARDINES in Lemon Juice.
SARDINES in Tomatas.
SARDINES in Oil.
FRENCH and *ENGLISH MUSTARD.*
SAUSAGES (Assorted).
LYONS SAUSAGES.
FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.
FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins).
MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for Soups, Letters, stars, &c.
TAPIOCA.
FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHEESE.
GRUYERE,
ROQUEFORT,
DUTCH,
CALIFORNIA,
CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND CIGARRETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM
PINAUD AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,
for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS
In Bottles and Wood.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU LAFFITTE.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
ST. EMILION.
MEDOC.

WINES.
SAUTERNE.
PORTO.
SHERRY.
MARSALA.

BRANDY.
FRENCH COGNAC.
ABSINTHE.

LIQUEURS.
CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
BOKER'S BITTERS.
KIRSCHWASSER.
PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).
VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a *VARIETY* of *OTHER GOODS.*
Hongkong, 23th January, 1881. [17

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
TABLES LINEN AND IRISH LINENS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
COLOURED AND BLACK SILKS.
FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).
ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.
SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.
FANCY LACE GOODS IN FISHUS, COLLARETTES, AND SETS OF COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S

Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Hankerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers; Solitaires and studs, and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—

ROSE AND COMPANY,
16] 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG and to H.I.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA,
IS NOW SHOWING, EX "GLENROY,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.
A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH, WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.
WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.
BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.
DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.
RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.
CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE MAURIN, &c., &c.
DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.
CLARET IN WOOD.
CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, MARASCHINO.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.
Illustrated News Xmas Number.
Harper's Xmas Number.
Novelette Xmas Stories.
Belgravia Annual.
Household Words Xmas Number.
Routledge's Xmas No., Illus. by Caldicott.
Judy's Xmas Annual.
Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.
Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Patience Waltz	D'Albert.	Cigarette Polka	Cocke.
Patience Polka	D'Albert.	Venetia Valse	Lowthian.
Patience Quadrilles	D'Albert.	Evelyn Polka	Marriott.
Patience Lancers	D'Albert.	Sweethearts Waltz	D'Albert.

NEW SONGS.

"Good Bye, Beloved"	Pemberton.	"Sweethearts"	A. Sullivan.
"Haven of Rest"	Marriott.	"Unforgiven"	Marriott.
"Happy Days Departed"	Mariott.	"Welcome"	Lady A. Hill.
"Our Farewell"	Lady A. Hill.	"At Sunset"	H. A. Muscat.

A constant succession of the NEWEST SONGS and DANCE MUSIC is received by each French Mail.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair fron 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [52

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS,
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.
19] J. COOK, Proprietor.

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highiest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28

C. L. THEVENIN
COMMISSION AGENT, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COGNACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, WHISKY, &c., &c.
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY, of the finest quality, from Coolalta Vineyard, Branxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.
Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY
WILL REPEAT THEIR PERFORMANCE
OF
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,"
THIS EVENING,
FRIDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY.

Tickets (price $2.00), can be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s Store, on and after TUESDAY, the 24th January.

Doors open at ..... 8.30 P.M.
Performance at..... 9.00 P.M.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1882. [50

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE RACING PONIES
WILD SCUD.
TOO-TOO.
REVERSE.

All WINNERS at the late Foochow Meeting. Quiet and sound.
Apply to
The EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
Hongkong, 24th December, 1881. [20

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

GOOD English Breech-loading Double-barreled Central-fire 12-bore GUNS.
Central-fire Winchester Repeating RIFLES.
SALOON RIFLES, with Cartridges.
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, in Cases containing One and Two Dozen Bottles.
POMERANIAN SPIRITS, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1882. [31

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from $7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from $5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
13] Studio 8, Queen's-road.

ECA DA SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH"
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES, White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOWN HAY, ORIZA OPPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS, ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.
&c., &c., &c.
ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.
&c., &c., &c.
ECA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9

Intimations.

WANTED.

A MANAGING PARTNER for an Old Established WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S BUSINESS, with AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS combined.
For full Particulars, apply to
"A. B. C.,"
c/o. OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1882. [72

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. or $3.75 per share, declared at the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY, will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after SATURDAY Next, the 28th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [73

TRAMWAYS.

A BARGAIN.—JUST RECEIVED

CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS—their Construction and Working." "SCHOURY'S Estimating—26 Detailed Plans and Estimates of various Structures of Brick, Stone, Wood, and Iron, with Building Data," and other useful information, from Indian practice. "VINCENT'S Steam Tramway's for India." THE LOT, $11.

KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1882. [42

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.
MOURING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11

Consignees.

FROM THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, & NEW ZEALAND.

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
CATTERTHUN,
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Gold, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th February will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be Countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [71

Shipping.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for NEW ZEALAND).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
CATTERTHUN,
Captain Miller, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 3rd February, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [70

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
HUNGARIA,
Captain G. Sturli, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at FOUR P.M.
For Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [69

CHARTER.

WANTED, to CHARTER, for THREE MONTHS at the end of February, a STEAMSHIP of about 1,500 tons burthen, able to steam well on a Moderate Consumption of Coal.
Apply, with full Particulars, to
L. G. C.,
Care of *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [68

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American ship
RED CROSS,
J. E. Howland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [55

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American ship
BLUE JACKET,
Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [56

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American ship
SYREN,
Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [57

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American ship
W. J. ROTCH,
Bray, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [58

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American bark
PEARL,
R. Howes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [60

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A 11. American ship
TWILIGHT,
Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [61

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A I.I. American bark
NICHOLAS THAYER,
Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [59

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882.

A GROSS and libellous attack upon His Excellency the GOVERNOR, lately published in the *St. James's Gazette*, seems to have afforded a good deal of satisfaction to our morning and evening contemporaries. The *China Mail* positively gloats over this artful tissue of perversion and misrepresentation, which is more worthy of its own columns than of those of a decent London newspaper. But, in one respect, the *China Mail* is, for a wonder, correct, and that is where it describes the attack in question as "incomplete." Exactly so. Probably no more flagrantly "incomplete" statement was ever penned—incomplete, in the sense that, while abounding in palpable instances of the *suggestio falsi*, it is throughout a *suppressio veri*.

By an ingenious process of suppression and distortion, the chief political differences of the past few years are so described as to lead the uninitiated reader to suppose that in every case the GOVERNOR was in the wrong and those who opposed him in the right. Nothing is said of the true causes and abuses which led to these differences, of the blunders, shortcomings, or too obvious motives of the officials and others concerned, or of the manner in which the GOVERNOR has, in nearly every case recited, been supported and pronounced right by Her Majesty's Government. In short, a more false, unfair, or rancorous attack on a Colonial Governor has perhaps, never been published.

Even the *Daily Press*, usually so slow of perception, cannot help recognizing its inaccuracies and exaggerations. What, for example, could be a better illustration of the worthlessness of this precious production than the very paragraph with which it opens—a paragraph falsely suggesting that Mr. GARDINER AUSTIN was led to leave the Colony and retire from the service because of Governor HENNESSY's appointment? Who that was here at the time does not know the absolute falsity of such an insinuation, as well as that, in spite of his connection with Barbadoes, Mr. AUSTIN, up to the moment of his departure from this Colony, was, as he doubtless still is, a very warm and cordial friend and supporter of His Excellency, and that the last two or three months of his stay here were spent as a guest in Government House. We have no disposition to traverse any further the malicious and libellous statements in this attack, or to notice the unfair references to Mr. TONNOCHY's administration, the City Hall question, and other matters. We can only regret that the Editor of the *St. James's Gazette* should have been imposed upon by such shameless mendacity.

WRITING to *The Times*, in connection with the terrible fire in Vienna, Mr. J. Mitchell says:—In a leading article on the destruction by fire of the Ring Theatre, in Vienna, you have referred to that most appalling catastrophe that occurred in 1863, the burning of the Church of La Campania, Santiago, when 2,000 persons, more or less, perished with the devoted building. You have omitted to notice the fact that the event which has cast so heavy a gloom over the city of Vienna took place on the eighteenth anniversary of the awful calamity that destroyed, in the short space of two hours, so much of rank and beauty in the South American city. December 8th has thus been a day of dire disaster in the social history of both the Old and New Worlds.

EXPERIMENTAL tea planting would appear to be the new agricultural craze in America, where a farm has been established for the purpose in south Carolina, under the firm belief that tea can be made a profitable industry in the United States.

A CONSIGNMENT of 50,000 cases of American kerosene was recently condemned at Calcutta on account of "low flashing point." This is a subject to the importance of which we have already drawn the attention of the local authorities in our article on the cause and prevention of fires.

WE learn by telegraph that the second battalion of the Guards has been ordered to Dublin. This movement cannot be regarded as of any political significance, as we observe from home newspapers that the second battalion of the Foot Guards were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Dublin as reliefs, months ago.

A NEW cure for snake bites has been communicated to the Paris Academy, which, from its scientific importance and practical value, entitles it to be considered as a boon to humanity. The antidote employed is the "permanganate of potash," the injection of a filtered (one per cent.) solution of which is said to very effectively counteract the venom.

THE Choral Society will repeat their performance of Messrs Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operetta "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, commencing at nine o'clock. The cast will be the same as at the previous representation, with the exception of the Pirate King, which, as we announced a fortnight ago, will on this occasion be played by the gentleman who won such high honors as Captain Corcoran in the "Pinafore," and the Vicar in "The Sorcerer." There is every reason to expect that this evening's entertainment will be a vast improvement on the first representation.

THE sensational story manufactured in the North about a Corean official recently arrived at Shanghai, who is dubbed by our northern contemporaries a full blown Ambassador, and who is stated to have brought with him a quantity of arms, as a present from the Chinese Government, in anticipation of a quarrel with Japan, turns out to be the same Corean official who visited Japan last summer, and subsequently went to Shanghai and Tientsin for the purpose of investigating the mining works at Kaiping. He has no diplomatic status whatever, and, so far as our information goes, the only pretext on which a *casus belli* could be associated with the proceedings of this individual would be the extremely rough and unceremonious manner in which he and his beggarly stock of baggage were hauled on board the steamer *Haeting* in the Tientsin river.

ELECTRICITY seems destined to change the face of our planet. Fresh discoveries, new wonders, are daily announced in connection with this branch of natural science, and the cry is, "still they come!" It will soon abolish the factory—so an eminent electrician predicts; and Edison utilises the electricity which lights New York for giving motive power to all kinds of small house machines during the day. It turns the knife cleaner, the roasting jack, the sewing machine, and even rocks the cradle! "Aerial Telegraphy" is the next great wonder which bids fair to be accomplished by this agency. Professor Loomis, in America, has obtained electric communication, without the aid of wires of any kind, through the current which he claims is always found at a high altitudes. This great discovery gives ground for anticipating the possibility of the Himmalaya and Andes, Alps and Rocky mountains, and other elevated regions, far apart, being able to establish and enterchange communication, through a "medium" which is destined to revolutionise the world.

UNDER the head of "Last Days at Merv," the *Daily News* publishes a letter from its special correspondent giving details of the events which preceded his departure from Merv and the commencement of his journey to Constantinople, whence his communication is dated. Mr. O'Donovan describes the ceremony of his inauguration as one of the triumvirs of Merv, and a summary of his "historic harangue" to the Council. On his urging an entire and immediate cessation of attacks on their neighbours if they wished to avoid the fate of the Akhal Tekké tribes, a member of the assembly, who had heard the proposal with angry astonishment, asked how in the name of Allah they were going to live if raids were not made on one side or the other. "This protest was made so energetically, and with such evident good faith, that it was with difficulty that I could retain my gravity as I replied that doubtless, in case of a Russian conquest, the people of Merv would find themselves under the necessity of living without raiding, and that what was possible then was feasible now. I pointed out how Russia had had extinguished the slave markets of Khiva and Bokhara, and how the occupation of Merv was thenceforth necessarily gone, and how from every point of view reform was not only expedient but necessary. . . . I tried to show, that were the passage of caravans across the oasis from Samarkand, Bokhara, and Khiva guaranteed, the income to be derived from a small and legitimate impost on goods *in transitu* would far exceed the spasmodic and uncertain gains of "freebooty." I took a good deal of pains to show that the might of the invincible Ferenghi was due to the adoption of principles like these, and I asked for at least a trial of the same ideas. My principles were agreed to; but there was yet a question to sorely try the adhesion of the Mervli to the new Constitution. There was a prisoner among the *aladjaks* since seven years. I made it a *sine quâ non* that Gedaief, the once youthful artilleryman, should be set free, and I offered on my own part 1,000 fr. if they would accede to my proposition, and stipulated that he should be immediately freed from his irons. The latter request was fully accorded to me, but the release of the prisoner was refused on the ground of private interests."

Erratum.—In the figures, in "Odds and Ends," giving the proportion of physicians to population—which are deduced, worked out, from reliable sources—omit the decimal points whatever they occur.

WE are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company that the French mail steamer *Iraouaddy* left Saigon for this port last evening at five p.m.; and learn from the superintendent of the E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co. that she passed Cape St. James at 9.30 p.m.

IT is reported at Berlin that negotiations have begun in London for the cession of Heligoland to Germany. Count Munster is said to have expressed the opinion that the British Government will offer no insurmountable resistance. On the other hand, a Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that there is not the slightest intention on the part of Germany to broach the subject.

As we *(Overland Mail)* indicated in our last week's issue, the bonds of friendship are being outwardly bound much closer between Germany and Constantinople. This has given the Sultan such unfeigned delight that he has already been publicly declaring that the days of tribulation are over for Turkey. He is presumably not aquainted with Vilgil and the

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

THE Perth correspondent of a Sydney paper writes—The new flagship *Nelson*, which is to take the place of the *Wolverene* on the Australian station, left Fremantle for Albany yesterday night for coal, and proceeds thence to Sydney direct. Upwards of 2,000 visits were paid to the ship on Friday. The *Nelson* is a magnificent vessel—unquestionably the finest that ever crossed the line. The armaments are ponderous, and the fittings and appointments most luxurious. Captain Erskine was the guest of Governor and Lady Robinson during his stay in Perth.

KAOLIN or porcelain clay is a decomposed product of granite or gneiss—a silicate of alumina, generally found with a *free* admixture of silica or sand, which may be easily separated by repeated washings. Of the two ingredients which form the chemical compound, silica is fusible but non-plastic, and alumina *vice versâ*. The resources of science and art have been directed towards obtaining, by combinations, an equivalent substitute or true porcelain body, with unsatisfactory results and no likelihood of success, so that the manufacture of "porcelain" will be restricted as heretofore to certain localities producing the natural product commonly known as China clay.

A SINGULAR article appears on the 8th ulto in the Russian official organ the *Novoe Vremy*, in reference to President Arthur's comments on the treatment of the Jews in Russia. The writer states that "American swindlers have evidently expressed their sympathy so strongly with swindlers in Russia—meaning the Jews—that they have incited the President to interfere in foreign matters which he does not understand." Considering the character of the relations that have usually subsisted between the Czar's Government and Washington, the language used by the semi-official organ in animadverting on the American Republic and its chief is, says the *Daily Telegraph*, to say the least, remarkable.

A SINGULAR case, says the *Overland Mail*, was recently reported in the papers. A gentleman, described as a master of Arts and a Clerk in Holy Orders, was charged at the Westminster Police-court, before Dr. D'Eyncourt, with stealing four books from the book-stall at the Victoria Station of the London and Brighton Railway. One of the works in question appears eminently fitted for the perusal of persons in Holy Orders, for it is entitled "Well-spent Lives." The accused was observed to wrap up this and three other books, the titles of which are not given, but which are presumably of the same instructive character, in a newspaper which he had just brought, and then to walk quietly away. In defence he pleaded that he intended to pay for them; but it was discovered that the marked price of the books was five shillings, and that he had only two shillings and three-pence on his person at the time. He was remanded, and notwithstanding his plea that he was engaged to preach a sermon at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, on the following day, was informed that he could not be released without bail. The accused could find none, and was accordingly removed to the House of Detention. It is to be hoped that the congregation of St. Olave's found a substitute for the incarcerated divine, and that he himself employed him enforced leisure in further meditation on the subject of a "well-spent life."

THE following well tried course of treatment for horses suffering from the effects of changeable weather, may prove of service to some of our amateur trainers:—"When the horse is suffering from a common cold it may be detected by symptoms similar to some extent to those seen when the human subject has a "cold in the head." The appetite is impaired, the animal is dull about the eye, a watery discharge runs from the nostrils, and in small quantity from the eyes too, the membranes of the eyelids and nostrils are very red, and there is a chilly state of the animal. This is cominonly accompanied with sore throat, when the animal evinces a difficulty in swallowing and occasionally coughs. The patient should at once be placed in an airy loose box, the body well clothed and legs bandaged, the ordinary corn diet should be suspended, and bran mashes with scalded oats and scalded hay given instead. If sore throat exists, a mustard application should be made to the upper portion of the neck, and underneath part of the throat and about half an ounce of nitre given daily in a mash. If this treatment be promptly put into action, recovery in most cases, would be rapid, and from carelessness on the part of the groom, what should only be a very simple matter not unfrequently becomes a complicated case; hence we have as sequels, chronic cough, bronchitis, and even inflammation of the lungs."

THE German frigate *Stosch* arrived at Manila on the 19th instant.

THE British steamer *Hungarian* goes to Aberdeen Dock this afternoon.

WE learn that Jolo was visited from the 12th to the 15th instant with very foul weather, and that great fears are entertained as to the fate of the several vessels in that harbor.—*Comercio.*

THE British steamer *Crusader*, from Saigon, which arrived here this morning, reports having passed, on the 23rd instant, the steamers *Plainmeller* and *Dale*, off Pyramid Islands, steaming south.

IT may interest the public to know that Montenegro is excited. What with insurrections in Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Montenegro we must prepare ourselves for a lot of telegraphic "calming down."

THE *Comercio* says:—The American bark *Malvina* was chartered at Hongkong to load timber at Laguimanoc at 22½ cents per cubic feet. She is at present at Manila and Mr. Manuel Rosado has been authorized to carry out the charter.

A CRICKET Match was commenced this morning between teams of the G and H Companies of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The H team winning the toss went in first. At the close of the first innings H Company was on the winning side by one point, their score being 80.

THE *Inconstant*, 16, Captain Charles C. P. Fitzgerald, arrived here this morning from Nagasaki, where she has been docked to rectify a defect in the pintel of her rudder. She came in through the western entrance to the harbour, and dropped anchor between Stonecutter's Island and Yow-mah-tee.

INSPECTORS Swanston, Matheson, and Fleming, and P.S. Gauld, of the Hongkong Police Force, who have just put in ten years' service in that corps, have re-engaged for a further term of five years and were sworn in at the Police Court this morning before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, the sitting magistrate.

A DRIZZLING rain fell at the race course this morning, which prevented a large number of "sports" from turning up, and rendered the general proceedings of a somewhat depressing character. The only ponies that galloped were Whisper, East Wind, Lochiel, Glengarry and Jet, and they went at a very slow pace. The measuring of the ponies was proceeded with, and with one or two exceptions the whole of the probable competitors have now passed the standard. Gang Forward (late First Trumpet) was again brought up this morning, and with his mane clipped short, and feet trimmed, he managed to get in at 13.1, his shanghai measurement. Owners are reminded that the entries close at the Hongkong Club at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "CUBA."

The steamship *Fokien* which arrived yesterday, brought on Captain Stabell, and the crew of the *Cuba*, which, as we reported last week, was lost off the coast of Formosa. We have been favoured with the following particulars of the wreck:—On the night of the 7th inst., the *Cuba* was lying in the outer roads at Keelung, completing the loading of her cargo of coal which she was to have brought on to Hongkong. At half-past ten o'clock there was a gale blowing from the N.N.W., the ship riding with two anchors down, when the port cable parted, and it was found that the other anchor did not hold. The spare anchor was at once let go, but the anchors still dragged, and the barque slowly drifted to the shore, which she struck at about midnight. A strong gale was blowing, with a heavy sea and the vessel struck with great force. As soon as it was found that the two anchors would not hold and the ship was being driven on to the shore, Captain Stabell sent up rockets, and burned coloured lights for assistance, but none arrived till three o'clock, when the Captain of the ship *John Potts*, the surveyor for Lloyds', and Bentley, the pilot, came on board. It was, however, too late to render any assistance, for the vessel had got firmly on shore with seven feet of water in her. There were three feet of water in the barque at one o'clock, and after that time the water gained upon the pumps at the rate of two feet an hour. At six a.m. the vessel was full of water, and the Captain, fearing she would break up, conveyed all stores, sails, &c., which could be got at, on shore in boats. The lifeboat had been got out soon after the vessel struck, so as to be in readiness to convey the crew ashore should any emergency occur. The crew, however, remained by the ship all the next day, and at five p.m. a survey was held, the result of which was that it was recommended she should be sold before another gale set in. After the survey the ship was handed over to Messrs. Elles & Co., Lloyd's agents, to act for the benefit of all concerned. The vessel was dismantled, and everything was sold by auction on the Friday following, the 13th instant, about $2,400 net being realised by the sale. On the following day the Captain and crew left for Tamsui and Amoy, from whence the steamer *Fokien* brought them to Hongkong. Captain Stabell states that a Court of Inquiry was refused him at Keelung, though there were then five British vessels in the harbour, and he made a similar application to the British Consul at Amoy, who also refused it, though there were three British ships lying in that port. In both cases the Consuls based their refusals on the ground that there were no British men-of-war in the harbour. Captain Stabell says that he and the rest of the crew have been put to considerable inconvenience, expense, and loss of time through being obliged to come to Hongkong. He has made application at the Harbour Office for an inquiry.

The Bastrop county (Texas) gallows is offered for sale. The sheriff's advertisement states that only three men have been hanged on it; it is as good as new.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

A STORMY MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held at the Hotel yesterday afternoon. There were present Hon. E. R. Belilios (Chairman), Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. H. Hoppius, W. Reiners, (directors), H. Foss, A. E. Vaucher, E. Georg, C. S. Taylor, D. McCulloch, T. Arnold, W. K. Hughes, E. George, R. Innes, J. H. Cox, and L. Hauschild (secretary.)

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report that is now before you as read at this meeting. Independently of what is contained in it I have very little to say. You are doubtless aware that a lull prevails in the market for landed property just at present. Perhaps some of the shareholders are disappointed because the premises remain unsold. In this connection I have to assure you that no tangible offer was ever made for the property to the directors. We had, intended to consult you so soon as a reliable offer was made, but this never came to pass. However, it is a matter for no regret. You have a good property centrally situated and it will be folly, in my opinion, to think of parting with it at anything under a capitalised value of six per cent. on the rental which is the maximum interest that real estate yields in commercial cities almost all over the world. I am happy to be able to inform you our lessees continue to do well. We have in them good friends. You no doubt noticed how elegantly and creditably they illuminated the premises when the Princes were here, in fact the large crowds which assembled testified that theirs was one of the best illuminations in the colony. Our auditors have hitherto been very moderately paid. They have applied for an increase of remuneration, and considering that they have to incur a certain amount of responsibility the directors would recommend their application to the favourable consideration of the shareholders. Under article 19 a special resolution is necessary, and one will be proposed and submitted for the approval of this meeting. I now move that the report and accounts be passed, but I shall be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. TAYLOR—In these accounts there is a sum of $1,000 for directors' fees, and in the half-year's accounts before there was another sum of $1,000, which was passed. That is $2,000 for for directors' fees. And if you take the other charges connected with the management you have a total of $2,904, or in other words, 12⅛ per cent. for collecting $22,696. I don't think I shall be contradicted if I say the business of this company could be done for 5 per cent. It might even, if properly put on the market, be done for 2½ per cent. But even the difference between 5 and 12⅛ means more or less one per cent. to the shareholders. In past years, when the directors had an arduous and delicate task to perform, they were content with a remuneration of $250 a piece, and I would ask whether the directors are prepared to reduce their remuneration to such an extent that the cost of management shall not be more than 5 per cent.

Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES—I beg to second that.

The CHAIRMAN—Being the oldest member of the board, and knowing something of the past history of the company, I can give you my experience of how we got directors to sit at this board in old times. If you read the history of the company and how it was conducted, you will find that at one time we could not get directors to sit at this board. We were reduced to the mininum number allowed by the articles of association and we had to call a shareholders' meeting to elect a board. Well, since then we have had our friends sometimes secured only by entreaties, to assist us in conducting this public company, until now we have got responsible and eligible men. And the question is, not how easily the thing is managed, but what tact you require when the leases are renewed. You could get a new lease at a reasonable figure of course. At present we have nothing more to say. There is the deed of association, and if Mr. Taylor will read article 88 he will find the board has power to take a remuneration of $3,000, whereas they are taking only $2,000.

Mr. TAYLOR—*Only* $2,000!

The CHAIRMAN—It does not matter what percentage it is on the income, but the question is, could you get responsible men to sit at this board for that remuneration?

Mr. HUGHES—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—If you could we are prepared to resign.

Mr. TAYLOR—Then you are not prepared to reduce to the extent that the total expenses of management shall not exceed 5 per cent. on the amount collected?

The CHAIRMAN—This matter has been repeatedly discussed, and I can tell you my colleagues are of that opinion. They are not prepared to take less than the remuneration set down.

Mr. TAYLOR—In that case I beg to move that the accounts be not passed.

Mr. MCCULLOCH—There is one question I would like to ask. You said you were entitled to $3,000. Are you going to enforce that? You have gone up from $1,000 to $2,000.

The CHAIRMAN—Exactly.

Mr. TAYLOR—Well, how much further are you going? Are you going to take the whole $3,000 out of the Company?

The CHAIRMAN—At present I do not think that is intended.

Mr. HUGHES—Is there any guarantee for the future?

The CHAIRMAN—If those gentlemen who are here to-day are on the board I suppose it is a guarantee. We cannot pledge our successors. I may say that if the accounts are not passed at this meeting we will all resign.

Mr. TAYLOR—That is what we want.

Mr. HUGHES—We shall be glad to accept your resignation, and compliment the shareholders on an increased dividend.

The CHAIRMAN—That is not the question. The report and accounts are now before the meeting. I propose they be adopted as presented.

Mr. VAUCHER—I second that.

Mr. TAYLOR—I move as an amendment, that the accounts be not passed.

Mr. HUGHES—I second that.

The motion was put to the meeting and declared carried.

A fresh show of hands was demanded by Mr. HUGHES, and allowed.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Before we vote again I would like to say to Mr. Taylor that it is no unusual thing in England in small companies for the directors to get ten per cent., and if you come to think of a place like this, where the minimum sum received by the directors and consulting committees of other public companies is $500 each I don't think the remuneration received by the Directors of this company at all out of the way.

Some conversation then took place as to the manner in which the vote should be taken.

Mr. TAYLOR said the amendment ought to have been put before the motion.

The CHAIRMAN—You did not say that before.

Mr. TAYLOR—I am not supposed to teach you your business. You ought to have put the amendment first.

The CHAIRMAN—Where is it?

Mr. TAYLOR—I move that the accounts be not passed.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, place it on paper, please, and get a seconder.

Mr. TAYLOR—I will only reply to what Mr. Ryrie said just now. I referred to what the directors of the company have done in time past when the company really stood in need of someone to look after its interests, but the moment we have come out of the slough of despond we have men—I will not say anything further—but they seem to me to have just taken twenty shares a piece for the sole purpose of drawing the $500 attached to the post of director.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the old directors thought they were remunerated sufficiently for the responsibility incurred, but the gentlemen we have now think differently, and that is the reason the fees have been raised.

Mr. TAYLOR—What responsibility have you? Here is the hotel leased out for five years and you have nothing to do.

The CHAIRMAN—I am sorry, Mr. Taylor, you have not the responsibility of renewing the lease.

Mr. TAYLOR—I should like to have, very much.

The written amendment was then handed up.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Taylor moves that the accounts be not passed.

Mr. HUGHES—I have great pleasure in seconding that.

The amendment was then put, when seven voted for it, and seven against, three not voting.

Hon. P. RYRIE—The Chairman has the casting vote, I presume.

Mr. TAYLOR—Well, we will demand a poll.

The CHAIRMAN—I propose that the report and accounts be adopted, and Mr. Vaucher seconds it.

On the motion being put, seven voted for it and seven against.

The CHAIRMAN—I have the casting vote as Chairman, therefore the report is passed. Our next business is the re-election of the directors.

Mr. H. HOPPIUS—I beg to propose the re-election of Mr. W. Reiners and the Hon. P. Ryrie as directors.

Mr. TAYLOR—I am going to oppose their re-election. If we want men to represent us on the direction, we ought to have men who will represent the shareholders and not vested interests. If the Secretary will show me the list of shareholders I will pick out some names we can put up against the Hon. P. Ryrie and Mr. Reiners.

The SECRETARY—I will, if you will call at the office.

Mr. TAYLOR—You ought to have it here.

The SECRETARY—It is not correct.

Mr. TAYLOR—Then it ought to be. We pay $2,000 for the work not being done, it seems.—Mr. Taylor then left his seat and walked to the end of the table and took the list..

Mr. HUGHES—I beg to call attention to clause 68 in the articles of association, and demand a poll as to the voting on the accounts. The reason I ask for it is because it is very unusual for directors to carry a thing so much against the views of the shareholders. In this matter I am astonished that out of the seven who voted for the motion four are directors and the chairman uses his casting vote. A thing such as that should not be tolerated in Hongkong, and I oppose it. I don't think, gentlemen, it does you credit as directors to conduct things in the manner, and further that the time has arrived when a check must be put upon it. I therefore demand a poll, according to rule 68.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I think, Mr. Chairman, it would be as well to adjourn this meeting and appoint another day for a poll to be taken. Of course the shareholders have a perfect right to demand a poll, but I think it would be inadvisable to have it now. The poll is to be taken at such time and place as the Chairman shall direct, according to the rules.

Mr. HUGHES—Are we to understand the account is passed?

Hon. P. RYRIE—No.

Mr. HUGHES—I have been told by the Chairman the account has been passed, and I wish to know if I am to understand the account has been passed, and we are to adjourn the meeting, or am I to understand that we come here again prepared to deal with what we started with?

M. TAYLOR—The long and short of it is this you four directors, are opposing your eighty shares to the other eighteen hundred, and because you four are present you are strong and we are weak.

Mr. A. E. VAUCHER—I don't know about that. I think you are mistaken there. You came prepared and we knew nothing about it.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Perhaps I may ask Mr. Hughes, as he has studied the question, and this has come on me as a surprise, under what circumstances a poll is demanded?

Mr. HUGHES—On behalf of the shareholders; and being one myself, I avail myself of clause 68.

Hon. P. RYRIE—When should a poll be called? There must be a clause about that somewhere.

Mr. HUGHES—It is the casting vote. It is a very unusual proceeding. It is a matter that concerns the directors particularly, and I think it would be nothing more than good taste to grant us a poll if we demand it, and under article 68 I demand it.

The article in question was read which provides that if a poll be demanded it shall be taken at such time and place as the Chairman shall direct, and either by open vote or ballot.

Mr. TAYLOR—It is a hard thing to say, but the interests of the directors and shareholders are diametrically opposed. You have twenty shares each and you get $500 each, and the dividend has nothing to do with it.

Mr. HOPPIUS—I beg your pardon, I represent several hundred shares, by power of attorney from investors in Europe.

Mr. MCCULLOCH—Would you mind mentioning about what number of shares you represent, roughly of course?

Mr. HOPPIUS—230.

Mr. HUGHES—You are an exception on the Board in that case.

Mr. MCCULLOCH—I represent 180.

Mr. HOPPIUS—I am very happy to hear it, I only mentioned the matter with regard to what Mr. Taylor said, to show that he was mistaken.

Mr. TAYLOR—I will argue that question if you please. If your interests were those of the shareholders you would not want this.

Hon. P. RYRIE—There is one thing you forget. There have been Companies paying no dividend and the dividend and the directors drew their fees. How would your argument apply in that case?

Mr. TAYLOR—In other companies they give some brains and time to the management, but in this Company they give neither brains nor time, so far as I can see. Here is an establishment leased out for five years.

Hon. P. RYRIE—With reference to the remark just made by Mr. Taylor, I consider it most ungentlemanly, and that no one but a snob could have made it.

Mr. TAYLOR—With regard to Mr. Ryrie's remarks I could retort to the same effect—and something a good deal worse.

Hon. P. RYRIE—The directors meet every fortnight, carefully discuss the interests of the Company.

Mr. TAYLOR—What interests have you to discuss? The hotel is leased for five years. You have nothing whatever to do, but to collect the rent.

The CHAIRMAN then appointed next Tuesday at four o'clock for a poll to be taken with reference to the adoption of the report, and passing the accounts, and the proceedings terminated.

A French mother took her little daughter, who promised to be very obedient, to make a call with her. Conversation turns upon various people. Says the mother—"Yes, my cousin is not handsome, but she has the prettiest teeth in the world." Child—"But, mamma, yours are much prettier—they have gold all round them."

POLICE COURT.—THIS DAY.

ASSAULTS BY EUROPEANS.

G. Penati, a professor of music, appeared before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, on a summons, for having assaulted one Lan-a-sing, a chair coolie, on the 25th instant. From the evidence produced it appears that the complainant had a spite against Mr. Penati on account of his having on an occasion prevented the complainant from striking his (Mr. Penati's) father, and since then he had continually annoyed the defendant. On the evening in question, when the defendant was settling his jinrickshaw hire, the complainant interfered, which led to a scuffle, when Mr. Penati dealt him a blow on the head with his stick.—The Magistrate remarked that the bad conduct of the complainant it would not justify the defendant striking him in the manner he did. He would, however, deal very leniently with the case.—Fined 50 cents.

Thomas Glass, engineer in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Brigade, was charged with assaulting a billiard marker in the stag Hotel.—Li-a-wai, the complainant stated: I am a billiard marker, employed at the stag Hotel. Yesterday the defendent and two others came to the Hotel and played billiards. I acted as marker while they were playing and defendant, who lost, abused me and said I cheated him whilst marking. During the progress of the game, defendant struck me with his cue, and said I did not attended to my marking. I said he had no business to strike me, when the defendant struck me on the head and eye with his fist. Blood flowed freely from my eye immediately. I was afraid and ran away, and called a constable who arrested the defendent. I was then taken to the Hospital, and had my eye dressed. I was advised to take out a summouns against defendent. Besides the blow on the eye defendant struck me in several places with his cue, and one blow on the side of the head produced a swelling still to be felt. This is not the first time that defendant has struck me. He has been summoned before for a similar offence by another billiard-marker.—Defendant said that the marker was looking at another table instead of minding the table he was marking for, and he only tapped him with the cue, and told him to mind his own table. Complainant then said something impudent, and struck me with the cue rest, knocking off my hat-off. This made me very angry, and I then put my cue down down and gave him a blow in the eye. He then hit me again with the rest and I hit him twice after. He then sat down on the floor and afterwards went for a policeman. I have no marks.—Robert Mane, third officer on board the *Oceanic*, corroborated the defendant's statement, adding that complainant was remarkably insolent.—The magistrate remarked that there was no justification for defendant punishing the boy in the manner he did, and find him $5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

MACAO EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—From your Macao correspondent's account of the distribution of prizes at the Commercial-school, I am glad to see that Mr. Hart-Milner, who rejoices in the high-flown title of Professor, has lately had an opportunity of publicly making one of his untiring and never-ceasing attacks on the Lyceum Education scheme. It is simply common decency that Mr. Milner, being an interested party (whose opinion as such is not only gratuitous, but must be regarded as of little value) should not pass any opinion on the Lyceum scheme, much less attack it in the manner he has done.

Mr. Milner, as I have said, not being a disinterested party, I must put his opinions aside in favor of those of Mr. Bastos, an independent and disinterested gentleman, whom I purpose taking to task for endorsing Mr. Milner's views. Mr. Bastos being a rising politician his words are of great value; consequently his speech cannot be allowed to pass without some comment. I am ready to admit that a purely commercial training as imparted by the Commercial-school in Macao is a great—but not the only exclusive—need of the Macaenses, as is asserted. Commercial education in Macao is as much needed as superior training. May I ask Mr. Bastos if he had been trained in an institution like the Commercial-school instead of in the Lyceum that formerly existed, would he be able to occupy his present position? Certainly not. Mr. Bastos would at the present moment be toiling hard at some desk here for the paltry remuneration of say $50 per month. If the youth of Macao are only to receive a commercial education and nothing more, we shall soon return to the dark days of the Guimaraens' Government, when the Macao Bar was entirely composed of Goa-men, and every responsible position occupied by them. Messrs. Milner and Bastos can well afford to eulogise commercial training without attacking the Lyceum scheme as they have done, which fact simply strengthens the belief, daily gaining ground, that the scheme is attacked and a purely commercial instruction alone advocated for the sole purpose of meeting the convenience and capabilities of the "professors" of the Commercial-school, one of whom displayed the singular ability of delivering a philosophical dissertation in the form of a speech on the subject of the distribution of prizes. Thanking you for the insertion of this letter,—I am, &c.,

A. B. C.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1882.

[Our correspondent would have displayed greater sense and better taste had his criticisms and insinuations been of a less personal character. He has strangely enough overlooked the important fact that the Commercial-school is a perfectly independent institution, established for a special purpose, and supported entirely by private enterprise. The statement that a belief is daily gaining ground that the Lyceum scheme has been attacked, and a purely commercial system of instruction advocated for the sole purpose of meeting the convenience and capabilities of the professors of the Commercial-school, is an ill-tempered imputation, which has not even the merit of truth to commend it to public approval.—ED. *Hongkong Telegraph.*]

FOOCHOW.

Some fifteen or twenty native students from America arrived here in the *Haesan* from Shanghai on Tuesday last. They seem to be an intelligent lot of young men and are going to stop at the Foochow Arsenal.

We understand that after Chinese New Year the broken arch of the upper bridge is to be permanently repaired. This arch, as a number of our readers must be aware, was destroyed by the great flood of 1877, and was only temporarily replaced by the now existing wooden span. It will be worth while witnessing as to how the Chinese perform this work.

Anent the Gunboat movement we are given to understand that a syndicate of native tea merchants are shortly going to Formosa for the purpose of making arrangements to have a portion of the Tamsui Tea shipments sent to this port, as an experiment, during the forthcoming tea season of 1882-83. Whether this new departure will meet with any good results, remains to be seen.

A gang of street robbers was captured by the Chinese Authorities a few days ago, and the several members of the gang were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Now that it is approaching Chinese New Year it will be well for the residents of Foochow to have an eye to their door-ways, as sneak thieves, assuming the beggars' garb, are everywhere to be met with, and any small article, not at the moment missed, is likely to be stolen.

We are given to understand that the Trustees of the Foochow Anglo-Chinese College have purchased the property below the Church belonging to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, to be used as a site for the new College. We are glad to say that the amount requisite for the founding of the college has been nearly all subscribed by Chinese. We also hear that an influential member of the Chinese community has generously donated the munificent sum of $10,000 as a nucleus towards founding the College.

The case of Graca *v.* Pitman in Hongkong, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff by five to two. We note, however, that application has been made by the defendant for a new trial, based on the grounds that the check for $10,000 was not a legal document. It is rather premature to express any opinion regarding the merits of this case, as an appeal is being made, still there is one thing we would like to know. Though not of the legal profession, a point of the law arises to our mind, and the question as to jurisdiction of the Hongkong Courts at all in the matter, crops up. It is a well known fact that the Hongkong Government denounces all lottery transactions as being illegal. This being the case, all transactions arising out of lottery business must of necessity be illegal also, consequently as the ten thousand dollar check or draft was given on account of a lottery transaction, it must therefore be an illegal transaction, and, *et seq.*, beyond the pale of Hongkong jurisdiction. We may err, but it strikes us very forcibly that the Hongkong Supreme Court had no right to hear the case at all, much less pronounce judgment thereon, after it was clearly shown by the plaintiff's petition that the case was purely a lottery transaction.—*Herald.*

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA.

The team of English cricketers taken out to Australia by the Nottingham professionals, Shaw and Shrewsbury, appear to have commenced their campaign against the Colonials most successfully. As we stated when the cricketers left England, such a team may be safely relied on to uphold the ancient renown of English cricketers against the whole world. The second great match played against a strong Victorian contingent is thus described by a Sydney newspaper:—

The English team of cricketers have been again victorious against a Victorian team, and probably no match ever deceived the public more. The Victorians went first to the wickets, and made a score of 251. The English Eleven only made 146 in their first innings, and consequently had to follow on; but in their second venture they managed to put 198 together on a wet wicket, leaving the Victorians 94 to get to win. The latter had to bat on execrably bad ground, and were all disposed of for 75 runs five minutes before the time for drawing the stumps. Had they kept up their wickets for this five minutes the game would have been drawn. The following are the scores:—

ELEVEN OF VICTORIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Groube, st Pilling, b Peate	3	c Shrewsbury, b Peate	1
M'Donnell, b Barlow	51	st Pilling, b Peate	0
Horan, c Scotton, b Peate	1	c Scotton, b Peate	0
Bonnor, c Selby, b Ulyett	96	c and b Peate	0
Boyle, c Selby, b Emmett	0	c Selby, b Peate	43
Blackham, b Ulyett	66	st Pilling, b Bates	4
M'Shane, c Peate, b Shaw	22	c Shrewsbury, b Peate	4
Palmer, b Bates	4	c Shaw, b Emmett	14
Allan, c Shaw, b Bates	2	b Barlow	8
Edwards, c Emmett, b Peate	65	b Bates	0
Cooper, not out	0	not out	0
Extras	11	b 1	1
	251		75

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Ulyett, b Palmer	2	b Palmer	4
Selby, b Palmer	6	c Boyle, b Palmer	23
Barlow, c Bonnor, b Allan	12	run out	42
Midwinter, c Edwards, b Palmer	1	c Cooper, b Palmer	0
Shrewsbury, c Blackham, b Allan	9	not out	80
Emmett, b Allan	11	b Edwards	9
Bates, c M'Donnell, b Cooper	42	c Groube, b M'Shane	19
Scotton, b Palmer	28	b Palmer	8
Shaw, c Edwards, b M'Shane	23	c M'Shane, b Palmer	5
Pilling, b M'Shane	3	b Palmer	3
Peate, not out	3	c Boyle, b Palmer	2
Extras	8	Extras	9
	146		198

EURASIAN CHILDREN IN JAPAN.

The question has often been asked, what becomes of Eurasian children in Japan? The prudery of the nineteenth century forbids the discussion of the topic in social circles, but really the prudery of the nineteenth century has become suggestive from its very extravagance. In this respect we might learn some useful lessons from the Japanese, who set very much less narrow limits to the range of conversation without suffering any real contamination of thought or deed. Often indeed they err in the opposite direction, but at any rate they cannot be accused of attaching greater importance to words than to ideas, as is too commonly the case with ourselves.

But meanwhile, what becomes of the Eurasian children? During twenty-three years of foreign residence in Japan very many might have reached an age sufficient to constitute them appreciable units of society. Yet we hear of them or see them so seldom that the exception confirms the rule of non-existence. Do they die in childhood, or, on attaining maturity, cease to be distinguishable from Japanese? The latter is hardly possible, but the former is, we fear, too often the case. The lot of these poor little bairns is sad enough. They do not, it is to be presumed, lack for food and clothes at any rate so long as their fathers are here, but when the latter have left Japan, life assumes a less rosy complexion for their deserted off-spring. The mothers may be well-intentioned enough, but society is not liberal, and the Eurasian child does not receive much sympathy from either Japanese or foreigners. The former assume that it is provided for, or at least that it ought to be: the latter refuse to acknowledge its existence altogether. On more than one occasion, indeed, successful appeals have been made to the charitable feelings of this community on behalf of Eurasian children, but the subscription list has always been sent round stealthily, so to speak. The very presence of such an object in our midst is carefully concealed from those who are best fitted to interest themselves actively in the matter. A necessary result perhaps of our hypocritical ethics, it cannot be denied that the consequences of this conventionalism fall upon the heads not of those that have sinned but of those those that have been sinned against. The innocent child is the sufferer. It drifts into unpitied penury, perhaps into fatal destitution, while the saintly world hugs itself in the belief that justice would have been violated had any attempt been made to separate sin from its punishment.

These ideas have many a time found expression among Japanese as well as Europeans, and on one occasion there seemed to be a prospect of some practical result. The Patrons of the Blind Asylum (Rakuzenkwai) in Tokiyo had formed a plan of appealing to the public for aid to endow an institution where destitute Eurasian children might be educated, and, if necessary, supported. The duty of inception is one that seems to devolve naturally upon the Japanese in this affair; for the children almost invariably remain Japanese subjects; whatever be their parentage, their ultimate fate is a matter that concerns Japan very closely. None of us will be willing to doubt that, if the initiative were taken by charitable Japanese, large foreign co-operation would be wanting, but it were vain to hope that socia prejudices can be sufficiently overcome to permit effective action from this side in the first place. At the back of many benevolent minds there lurks a feeling that any attempt to mitigate the penalties naturally attaching to sin is in a manner to encourage its commission. We dare not attempt to discuss this point here. It would carry us into a wilderness of doubt and darkness from which philosophers have not yet emerged by any common path. Bnt every principle of charity combines to persuade us that something ought to be done, and that it could be done best under Japanese auspices and with foreign co-operation.

Our immediate reason for broaching the subject is a story published a few days ago in a verancular journal. A person (whose name and nationality are given, though for obvious reasons we suppress them) had three daughters, half-castes, who lived with their father until the arrival of his wife from Europe necessitated some different arrangement. There are women—common enough in England, we believe and hope—who would have regarded the three girls as a sacred trust, and not deemed that their husband's disgrace was lessened by concealment rather than by retribution. But the lady in question had been educated in a different school. The children were turned out, not perhaps actually destitute, but in a condition little more enviable, and their mother's appeals for aid finally led to ill-treatment that we gladly refrain from detailing. In nine cases out of ten there is but one future for girls so circumstanced. The children of our story are not yet old enough to have achieved their unfortunate destiny; but we learn from a Japanese newspaper, that the eldest has just made her *début* as an *O-shaku*, that is to say a cup bearer; the apprentice office of a dancing girl. There is no need to tell what a dancing girl in Japan at present really is. The child has probably learned ere now; and if the public continues indifferent, it is much to be feared that her case will not be singular.—*Japan Mail.*

ANTQUITY OF PRINTING IN THE EAST.

At the last Meeting of the Asiatic Society, Mr. Ernest satow read a paper entitled "Notes on the Early History of Printing in Japan." He observed that the art of Printing on wooden blocks in China probably owed its discovery to the accident of some one desiring to obtain a *fac-simile* of an inscription on a stone monument in the first instance by the process of rubbing with coloring matter over the paper, and subsequently by covering the stone with Indian ink, placing the paper against it, and rubbing. This practice probably lasted for a long time before the plan of engraving a composition for the express purpose of taking copies was thought of. In 175 A.D. the text of the Chinese classics was cut on tablets, which were erected outside the university, and of these impressions were taken, some of which are said to be still in existence. Printing from wooden blocks seems to be no older than the end of the sixth century, when a portion of the Chinese classics was engraved on wood. But it was not until the tenth century was well advanced that printed books became common.

In Japan the earliest example of block printing dates from the middle of the eight century. Before that, stone inscriptions and seals with engraved characters were already in use. The early Japanese prints were chiefly reproductions of the Chinese Buddhist and classical works, the absence of a native literature apparently retarding the adoption of the art of printing, in spite of the pretty frequent intercourse which went on between Japan and China. The first really national work printed in Japan was the Ni-hon-gi, at the very end of the 16th century. Printed slips containing a *Dharani* out of the Buddhist scripture were distributed throughout Japan to the number of one million in 764-770: these were apparently printed from cast copper or bronze blocks rather than from wooden ones. specimens of these slips were exhibitted by Mr. Satow.

The earliest Japanese printed books were of a considerably later date. Of those which have come down to modern times the oldest was printed about 1500. It shows that the Japanese were already far from unskilful in the art of the pen and wood-engraver's chisel. For long after this nothing but copies of the Buddhist scriptures were thrown off. The author gave with much detail the names and dates of early Japanese printed works, but added that his list did not by any means exhaust the titles of all the works printed in Japan from 1200 to 1600. There seemed, however, no reason to suppose that the art was then practised with much vigour. In the last year of that period it received a great impulse from the expeditions of Hideyoshi against Corea, when a number of books were brought back by the victors, and the Japanese learnt what had been achieved by a people whom they had considered so vastly their inferiors. Among these were some books printed with movable type, a contrivance which seems to have found immediate favour with the Japanese, for nearly all the books produced during the next thirty or forty years were printed with movable type.

The use of movable type was said to date in China from the middle of the 11th century, but the author had not been able to corroborate this statement. Movable copper type was used in Corea at the beginning of the 15th century, and even earlier. Indeed, one book so printed appeared to date, authentically, from the years 1317 and 1324. Its date was therefore a hundred and twenty years earlier than the earliest printed book known in Europe; and, even if this work were after all not so old as it seemed to be, there were others dating unquestionably anterior to 1450, the date of invention of printing by movable type in Europe. The invention reached Japan from Corea.

The author continued to enumerate with great minuteness the early products of the Japanese press, and concluded by giving a few particulars regarding the history of wood-engraving, for the illustration of books. Although illustrated books were extremely common in more recent Japanese literature, the earliest he knew bore the date 1610. Previous to this, however, there were wood-cuts on a large scale representing the popular gods; and to some of these a very great age was attributed. One of them dated from 1017 and another was engraved by Nichi-ren, who died in 1282.

During the reading of his paper, Mr. satow exhibited a large number of the ancient books and wood-cuts, which were referred to in the text.

At its conclusion Mr. Ewing asked whether the movable types spoken of as anterior to the invention of printing in Europe were cast types, for if so it would appear that the European invention had been anticipated in all its essential details by the printers of the East.

Mr. Satow replied that there was a distinct mention of Corean types produced by casting and moulding about 1450 A.D.—*Japan Weekly Mail.*

A HOLY CITY OF ISLAM.

The following interesting description of the celebrated African city of Kairwan, the Holy City which contains the most ancient temple in Africa, is from the facile pen of the special correspondent *The Times*:—

As soon as the news reached Tunis that most of the hitherto unvisited and consequently unknown public buldings of Kairwan were accessible to Europeans, I resolved to travel thither as speedily as possible. Although about a dozen English travellers have passed through the Holy City since the Marquis of Waterford nearly lost his life there from the blows of a fanatic some 40 years ago, nobody, with the sole exception of Mr. Rae, has ever succeeded in forming even an approximate idea of the configuration of the town itself or obtaining trustworthy information as to the venerable relics it contains of the palmiest days of Moslem magnificence. The rare opportunity now afforded by the French occupation of the city was not, therefore, to be neglected. General Lambert having very courteously furnished me with a letter to the newly appointed Military Governor of the Susa and Kairwan district, I left Tunis and arrived at Susa very early the following morning. The next day I quitted Susa before daybreak, and kept close to the recently-laid Decanville tramways as far as the gardens of Oued Lia—"the river resembling a sheep's tail." Between this place and Suez we crossed two ranges of low hills covered which olives and brushwood, obtaining through the twilight glimpses of the villages of Kala Kabir and Kala sohir, where the insurgents made their last stand before finally retreating south. Passing close to the camp of Colonel Lannes at Oued Lia and leaving the olive trees behind us, we pressed on to a second French camp some 18 miles to the west, pitched to the right of the sidi el Hani marsh-lake and around the low white cupolas which cover the remains of that saint and his son. The eight famous wells of El Hani turned out to be all in their normal condition, and on the brink of one of them sat an unfortunate Italian camp follower, who had been robbed of his stock-in-trade by the Arabs travelling towards Suez on the previous evening. Half an hour later the *mindr* of the great Mosque of Okbha and Kairwan—"the most sacred building in all Africa"—became visible, standing out with strange distinctness against a background of blue hills. Shortly after midday we passed through the gate of the citadel, which does not at Kairwan occupy the commanding position usually assigned to the Kashbah in most Moorish cities. Having paid a visit to General Etienne and obtained a written permission to stay in the city, I accepted the invitation of a Kairwan grandee, sy Amor Ben Yunes el Khaia, to take possession of the guest chamber in his house, in which he has already entertained several European travellers. As a rumour was very generally current that the permission granted to visit the various religious edifices would be withdrawn, I lost no time in securing the services of an efficient guide and making a minute examination of the interior of the great Mosque of sidi Okhba, the founder alike of Kairwan and of Moslem supremacy in North Africa. Mr. Rae's description of the exterior of the building, which was recently alluded to in *The Times*, is in the main correct, and surveys now made by French engineers also confirms his measurements. The details he received from a Moslem source as to the arrangements of the interior were inaccurate, and destroy in a measure the value of the ground plan of this unique building which illustrates his "Country of the Moors."

The Mosque of Okhba is so constructed as to be in a direct line with the city of Mecca, and it runs, therefore, east and west. The prayer chamber faces the east, while the *mindr* or tower is built at its western extremity. On the southern side are four handsome porches. The door of the south-east angle of the edifice leads directly into the prayer chamber, which is approached by a similar entrance on the northern side. The gross length of the mosque is 142 yards; its breadth varies from 85 yards to 75. The prayer chamber measures exactly 40 yards by 80. Its main feature is a great central nave, the lofty arched roof of which is supported by a double row of enormous black marble columns, with nine lesser aisles on either side of it, having a flat ceiling resting on arches springing from 18 rows of smaller columns of every conceivable shade and colour. The prayer-chamber is separated from the adjoining vestibule and cloister by a series of large carved wooden doors. These are generally closed, and hence arises a "dim, religious light," which can, however, be dissipated at pleasure. The guardians of the mosque were good enough to open several of them to enable me to thoroughly examine the columns in the interior. The arrangement of the pillars is by no means as regular as Mr. Rae imagines. In the first place, there are no columns at all embedded in the wall at the east end, but the next row to it consists throughout of two pillars in close proximity. Most of the capitals are Corinthian and of white marble, but I noticed some of stone or rough yellow marble and of pure Byzantine form. These latter are very beautiful and are adorned with grotesque combinations of fruit, flowers, and even figures, after the manner of the most ancient buildings in Sicily. Against the southern wall of the prayer-chamber is a row of 13 columns, three being placed close together on the right of the door, with a solitary Byzantine pillar on the opposite side. Each of the other rows contains 10 columns, except that of the northern wall, which possesses 11. The most remarkable portion of the whole building is the nave, which terminates in a dome lighted by stained-glass windows directly over the *mihrdb*. Nearly all the pillars of the nave are black, or of a dark colour, and are at least 20ft. in height. The capitals are very large and all white. The wall above the arches is covered with delicate tracery in chiselled cement. The little apse for the *mihrdb* is lined with mosaic in different coloured marbles and has a red porphyry pillar on either side of its arch. To its left is a large slab of white marble, surrounded by broad bands of *verd antique*. It is covered with emblems, and is said to have been placed there by Okhba himself 1,200 years ago. The *mimbar*, or pulpit, is on the right of the *mihrdb* and is about 12ft. high. It has 12 steps, is exquisitely carved, and in its side are several small doors, with curiously-wrought bronze hinges. There are 40 pillars in the nave alone, two groups of four each being directly under the eastern dome. The total number of columns in the prayer-chamber, including the facade, is exactly 206. The building is indifferently lighted by clusters of small glass lamps suspended from the roof. When the doors are closed and the worshippers engaged in evening prayer the scene is a very impressive one and not easily to be forgotten. The prayer-chamber opens on to a vestibule, the roof of which is somewhat lower, but which has a second dome in a line with the central nave. The columns and arches of the vestibule are much more lofty than those of the cloister or arcade which runs along the remaining portion of the southern and northern walls, leaving a large open space in the centre, paved with slabs of white marble, now in a very dilapidated condition. The pavement covers vast water-cisterns beneath, and in the middle of the court is a very complex marble sun-dial, apparently of no great antiquity. The total number of columns in the vestibule is 340 and in the cloisters 172, making a total of 412 in the interior of the mosque; but their arrangement is by no means uniform. Those in the prayer-chamber present every variety of richness and colour, but the pillars in the vestibule and cloister are nearly all of a very poor kind of white or gray marble. The arches are nearly all in the shape of a semi-circle. On four of the pillars in the cloister are Arabic inscriptions, one in early Kufic character and of some length. The *mindr* is about 120ft. high. It has three stories, each having a crenellated battlement. The summit is reached by an excellent staircase of white marble, many of the slabs still bearing traces of their having seen service in some Roman building. The door of the *mindr* is low and is formed of three slabs, covered with rich carving. Close to the door two Roman inscriptions are embedded in the wall. One is upside down, but it contains the words "Cæsar" and "Trajan." The other is incomplete, but apparently runs thus:—"Antonini Aurellia . . Antonini Filii . . Divi Nerva Ead . . . Nepotis . . . Dedicaverunt." Ascending the tower I noticed in the corner the while flag which a week ago proclaimed Kairwan's unconditional surrender of its position as "an intact Moslem city," and its renunciation for ever of its pretensions to uphold any longer the spirit of its most cherished traditions. The view from the *mindr* of sidi Okhba at Kairwan is a very remarkable one. Immediately beneath us were the pillared cloisters of the mosque itself, and the domes, cupolas, roofs, and minarets of the countless colleges, schools, and other buildings in which Tunisians have for ten centuries and more "steeped themselves in Islamism." Beyond the crumbling city walls; the Kasbah and the Bey's palace with the French flag flying over them; the five great gates guarded by French soldiers; and the ruined forts undergoing repairs at the hands of French engineers. In the far north I could see the mountains of Zaghouan and the passes of Foum-el-Karouba, whence General Saussier has just marched; to the east the sandy plains which separate the old world life of Kairwan from the commercial activity of the shores of the Mediterranean; to the west another plain less sandy and more fertile, upon which are encamped the 20,000 soldiers commanded by Generals Saussier, Logerot, Forgemol, St. Jean, and Etienne; and to the south the barren hills and rocky mountains over which the 50,000 Arabs, who ten days ago surrounded Kairwan, rapidly retreated to create fresh difficulties for the French army among the wastes of Cabes and the deserts of the Djerid. Mr. Rae thinks the conqueror of Africa, sidi Okhba, rests in Holy Kairwan, but as a matter of fact the great warrior lies in a very humble tomb 50 miles south of Biskra in Algeria. His memory is still revered in both countries, and the Turcos of the French army around Kairwan visit the great mosque in large numbers. While I was performing the hitherto forbidden task of counting the columns some of the Kairwan *ulema* were busily engaged in telling the legends of their great ancestor to their Algerian co-religionists. If anything has shaken the faith of the people of Kairwan in a coming Moslem revival as far as Tunis is concerned, it is the march of General Forgemol's Algerian troops across their town, but nevertheless the main body of insurgents as yet make no sign of surrender or submission.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Iraouaddy*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 5 p.m. on the 26th, and may be expected to arrive here on the 30th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamship *City of Tokio*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 7th January, and is due here on or about the 7th February.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the 21st January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 8th February.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Bombay, left Singapore at noon on the 25th January, and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st February.

The E. and A. steamer *Bowen* left Sydney on the 14th January, and is due here on or about the 6th February.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Hungaria* left Singapore on the morning of the 21st, and is due on the 29th instant.

Dr. Irenæus Prime tells of a scotch minister who was asked if he was not very much exhausted after preaching three hours. "Oh no," he replied, "but it would have done you good to see how worried the people were.

Conversation is a serious thing with some people. One of this kind on board a train was asked a very simple question by a fellow-passenger. she made a deprecating gesture, and replied, "Excuse me, sir, but I am only going to the next station, and it's not worth while to begin a conversation."

A reformed poacher says. "It is very embarrassing to a man who has some religious friends staying with him to have his big dog, which has been very quiet during week days, begin after breakfast on Sunday to run to the gun in the corner, and then to his matter, and wag his tail, and run back to the gun again."

Commercial.

THIS DAY, Four P.M.

Stock Exchange business is still of the most nominal character, and there are but few changes of importance to report. Banks are decidedly firmer than when we last wrote, and although we are not aware of a single transfer having been booked, the stock is quite steady, with buyers, at 116 per cent. premium. Hongkong Fires have been inquired after at 950, but holders decline to sell at that rate, and no advance on the quotation has yet been offered. China Fires are still offered at 292 without finding purchasers, and we think that a goodly number of shares could be procured at a slightly reduced rate. A few sales of Docks have to be chronicled at 43 per cent. premium, but this must not be taken as the current quotation of the stock in the market, as this particular business was transacted under somewhat exceptional circumstances. There are no doubt sellers of Docks at 44, but only to a limited extent, and we expect to have to report business at a higher figure before the middle of next week. Steamboats remain nominally at 28 per share premium without a single share having changed hands, and Sugars are still offered all round at 167½, both for cash and the end of the month. Not a single offer to purchase has been made, so we are unable to say what the exact market value of the stock is at present; however, we think that a lower quotation will have to be registered before any further transfers are effected. There has been a good deal more gossip than business on the share market to-day, the rather lively proceedings at the half yearly meeting of the Hotel Company, reported elsewhere, forming the principal topic of conversation.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—116 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,600 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$1,600 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,175 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$285 per share, ex. dividend.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$950 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company—$292 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—44 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$28 premium, sellers.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 162 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$100 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$167½ per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Ice Company—$130 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$52½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—1½ per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem. sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/9¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/9⅜
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.67.
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.78.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days sight	220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days sight	220½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73¼

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA	per picul,	$660
(Allowance, Taels 32.)		
OLD MALWA	per picul,	$705
(Allowance, Taels 12.)		
PATNA (first choice)	per chest,	$622½
PATNA (second choice)	per chest,	$612½
PATNA (bottom)	per chest,	$622½
PATNA (without choice)	per chest,	$616¼
BENARES (without choice)	per chest,	$617½
BENARES (bottom)	per chest,	$622½
PERSIAN	per picul,	$510

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG.		AMOY.		SHANGHAI.		NAGASAKI.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.09	30.24	30.00	30.20	30.12	30.30	—	—
Therm'ter attached	71.0	72.3	71.0	61.0	44.0	42.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	S	N	SE	NE	N	N	—	—
Force	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	5	—	—
Dry Thermometer	69.0	71.0	71.6	61.0	4.25	41.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	67.0	68.0	68.0	59.0	41.0	39.0	—	—
Weather	b c m	b c	b c	o c	c p	o m	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	0.37	0.42	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens kept in the open air in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification. Rain.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24 and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, Swatow 26th January, General.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
Jan. 26, SEE-WO, British steamer, 1,050, Mitchell, Canton 25th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jan. 27, DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. Cullen, Manila 24th January, General.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 27, CRUSADER, British steamer, steamer, 646, Rowin, Saigon 21st January, Rice.—Fung Yuen & Co.
Jan. 27, INCONSTANT, British frigate, Captain Fritzgerald, Nagasaki 20th January.
Jan. 27, CHEFOO, British steamer, 684, Wyles, Chinkiang 22nd January, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
Jan. 24, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, O. Wilson, Canton 27th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

See-wo, British steamer, for Swatow.
Larch, British steamer, for Manila.
Per *Paladin*, British steamer, for Saigon.
Lota, British bark, for Takao.
Telemachus, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27, ALBAY, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
Jan. 27, NONA, German steamer, for Saigon.
Jan. 27, CHEFOO, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Yottung*, str., from Swatow.—1 European and 110 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, str., from Manila.—Messrs, Bernard, Christy, Ungher, and Schawbb, 2 Europeans, and 250 Chinese.

Per *Crusader*, str., from Saigon.—24 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Paladin*, str., for Saigon.—12 Chinese.
Per *Lota*, for Takao.—4 Chinese.
Per *Telemachus*, str., for Amoy.—2 Europeans and 80 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Yottung* reports left Swatow on the 45th instant, and had calm with dense fog most of the passage.

The British steamship *Diamante* reports left Manila on the 24th instant, and had light N.N.E. winds and fine weather to within 100 miles of this coast; thence to port fresh N.E. monsoon and overcast weather.

The British steamship *Chefoo* reports left Chinkiang on the 22nd instant. The first part of the passage light airs and foggy weather to Ockseu Island; from thence to port strong monsoon and cloudy weather.

The British steamship *Crusader* reports left Saigon on the 21st instant. From Saigon to Cape Padaran had strong monsoon and moderate sea; from thence to 20.30 North had light winds and fine weather; from thence to port fresh Northerly gale and light sea.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

January— ARRIVALS.
9, Satsuma, British bark, from Kutchinotzu.
9, Chinkiang, British steamer, from H'kong.
9, Sarpedon, British str., from Liverpool, &c.
9, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
10, Taiwo, Chinese steamer, from Hankow.
10, Kiang-ching, Chinese str., from Hankow.
10, Kamtchatka, British str, from Hongkong.
10, Larch, British steamer, from Sydney.
11, Ardantiene, British str., from Nagasaki.
12, Oaklands, British steamer, from Nagasaki.
12, Peking, British steamer, from Hankow.
12, Hanyang, British steamer, from Hankow.
12, Amoy, British steamer, from Hongkong.
12, Kaisar-I-Hind, British str., from Bombay.
12, Genkai Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
12, Tyne, British steamer, from Nagasaki.
13, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.
13, Olympia, German str., from Hongkong.
14, Fuh-wo, British steamer, from Hankow.
15, Craiglands, British str., from Nagasaki.
15, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotu.
15, Kiang-piau, Chinese str., from Hankow.
15, Swift, British steamer, from Chinkiang.

January— DEPARTURES.
9, Foochow, British steamer, for Hongkong.
9, Craiglands, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
9, Peking, British steamer, for Chinkiang.
9, Chilton, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
10, Yoritomo Maru, Japan. str., for Kuchinotzu.
10, Kiang-foo, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
10, Kung-wo, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
10, Doris, German ship, for Kobe.
10, Glencoe, British steamer, for London.
11, Chin-tung, Chinese steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Europe, British steamer, for Amoy.
11, Hing-shing, Chinese steamer, for Amoy.
11, Nagoya Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
11, Oxus, French steamer, for Hongkong.
11, Ulysses, British steamer, for London.
11, Appin, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
11, Fat-choy, British steamer, for Chinkiang.
12, Lido, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
12, Shanghai, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
12, See-wo, British steamer, for Wuhu.
13, M. A. Dixon, British bark, for Chefoo.
13, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
13, Tai-wo, British steamer, for Hankow.
13, Ardentiene, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
14, Hieronymus, German bark, for Chefoo.
14, Satsuma, British bark, for Kuchinotzu.
14, Kiangkwan, Chinese steamer, for Hankow.
14, Hanyang, British steamer, for Hankow.
15, Peking, British steamer, for Hankow.
15, Oaklands, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
15, Olympia, German steamer, for Chinkiang.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

December— ARRIVALS.
29, Leopard, French gunboat, from Toulon.
29, Sing Tjin, Dutch steamer, from Palembang.
29, Somerset, British steamer, from Samarang.
29, Banca, Sarawak steamer, from Bangkok.
30, Louisa III., British steamer, from Malacca.
30, W. Mackinnon, Dutch str., from Batavia.
30, R. Rickmers, German bark, from Cardiff.
30, Joseph Haydn, German bk., from Cardiff.
30, W. Rickmers, German bark, from Cardiff.
30, Bivouac, British steamer, from Bangkok.
30, M. Vajerunhis, British str., from Tyne.
30, Pontianak, British str., from Pontianak.
31, Pearl, British steamer, from Saigon.
31, Verona, British steamer, from Shanghai.
31, Strathmore, British steamer, from Amoy.

December— DEPARTURES.
30, Ellen, British bark, for Shanghai.
31, Pontianak, British steamer, for Billiton.
31, Pearl, British steamer, for Saigon.
31, Strathmore, British steamer, for New York.
31, Oxfordshire, British steamer, for Hongkong.
31, Somerset, British steamer, for Rangoon.
31, W. Mackinnon, Dutch steamer, for Acheen.
31, Amboina, Dutch steamer, for Padang.
31, G. G. van Lansberge, Dut. str., for Batavia.
31, G. van Bylandt, Dutch steamer, for Batavia.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER).

THIS DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.260
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.228
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.212
Thermometer—9 A.M.	59
Thermometer—1 P.M.	73
Thermometer—4 P.M.	73
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	59
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	70
Thermometer—Maximum	73
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	59

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Jan. 22, ANTENOR, British steamer, 1,644, J. S. Bragg, Japan 17th January, Coal and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Dec. 31, ASIA, Danish steamer, 880, Djorup.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 18, ATALANTA, German steamer, 787, G. Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 26, CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 2,167, Miller, Sydney 30th December, Brisbane 2nd January, Rockhampton 3rd, Townsville 5th, Cooktown 6th, Thursday Island 9th, and Port Darwin 25th, Gold, Coals, and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Nov. 29, CEBU, American steamer, 373, Edgar.—Captain.
Sept. 28, CONQUEST, British steamer, 316, Hamlin.—Shun Hang Hong.
Dec. 15, CONSOLATION, British steamer, 264, Young.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Jan. 24, DECIMA, German steamer, 1,151, L. Petersen, Keelung 21st January, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jan. 26, ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,161, R. Bohme, Hamburg 1st December, and Singapore 10th January, General.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 26, ESCAMBIA, British str., 1,401, Purvis, London, and Singapore 16th January, General.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 26, FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, J. C. Abbott, Foochow 22nd January, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 25th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
Jan. 19, GERVASE, British steamer, 417, Grainger.—Order.
Jan. 26, GLENELG, British str., 800, Nicholson, Newcastle, viâ Singapore 20th December, Coal.—Order.
Oct. 29, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Kennett.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
Jan. 24, HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 987, W. M. D. Allison, Sydney 23rd December, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 31st, and Darwin 11th January.—GEO. R. STEVEN & Co.
Dec. 19, JOLOANO, Spanish steamer, 654, Marquez.—R. Mourente.
Jan. 19, LARCH, British steamer, 914, Colledge.—Wieler & Co.
July 7, LI TAI, Annamite steamer, 1,000, Li Ton Tack.—Captain.
Jan. 14, NAMOA, British steamer, 862, Westoby.—D. Lapraik & Co.
Jan. 23, NONA, German steamer, 669, Wolffel, Saigon 16th January, Rice and Fish.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Jan. 21, OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,703, Metcalfe.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Jan. 19, PALADIN, British steamer, 897, Aubin.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Jan. 21, PEKING, British steamer, 954, Drewes.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 23, PING-ON, British steamer, 570, McCaslin, Haiphong 20th January, and Pakhoi 20th, Hoihow 21st, and Macao 22rd, General.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 26, PRINZ HEINRICH, German steamer, 872, Hofmann, Bangkok 17th January, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Jan. 22, RAJANATTIANUHAR, British steamer, 750, Hopkins, Bangkok 12th January, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
Nov. 24, SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden.—China Traders' Insurance Co.
Jan. 22, SEE-WO, British steamer, 1,050, Mitchell, Shanghai 18th January, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
July 7, SHUN TIP, Annamite steamer, 93, Yuen Man Fu.—Captain.
Jan. 1, SOLWAY, British steamer, 510, Jarvis.—Vogel & Co.
Jan. 26, TELEMACHUS, British steamer, 1,412, H. Jones, Liverpool 4th December, Port Said 19th, Suez 23rd, Penang 13th January, and Singapore 17th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Jan. 15, WANDERER, British steam-yacht, 840, Gordon.

SAILING VESSELS.

Jan. 14, ADOLPH, German bark, 868, Mahr.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Jan. 9, ALDEN BESSE, American bark, 842, Noyes.—Rozario & Co.
Jan. 14, ALTAI, Russian ship, 1,024, C. Niska.—Order.
Jan. 21, ANDROMEDA, German ship, 1,879, Schapper.—Order.
Jan. 21, AUGUSTE, French bark, 869, A. Bernard, Cardiff 8th September, Coal.—Order.
Nov. 17, B. MORSE, American ship, 1,307, Norton.—Captain.
Jan. 25, BENEDICTA, German schooner, 247, J. P. Jensen, Swatow 21st January, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.
Nov. 21, BLUE JACKET, Amer. ship, 1,396, Percival.—Russell & Co.
Dec. 27, CARL GERHARD, German bark, 331, P. Sahr.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Jan. 24, CHARITE, French bark, 268, G. Leroy, Whampoa 23rd January, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
Dec. 27, C. REDMAN, Amer. bark, 598, Elliott.—Master.
Jan. 1, COLOMA, Amer. bark, 853, C. M. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.
Jan. 12, DELPHIN, German schooner, 288, Lilienthal.—Melchers & Co.
Jan. 21, DOROTHEA, German ship, 1,015, Mehlhose.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 26, EDWIN REED, American bark, 1,178, J. B. Gilmore, Cardiff 21st August, Coal.—Order.
Jan. 23, FRIEDERICH, German bark, 595, H. Spiesen, Singapore 14th December, Timber.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 16, H. W. DUDLEY, Amercan bark, 1,128, W. Dudley.—Order.
Jan. 1, HARMONIA, German sh., 1,454, B. Beissken.—Captain.
Jan. 16, HINDOSTAN, British ship, 1,479, J. Balyea.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 21, JAVA PACKET, British bark, 674, Hansen.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 4, LAUREL, British bark, 639, Grassam.—Order.
Nov. 24, LOTA, British bark, 472, Dudfield.—Chinese.
Jan. 9, MARIE, German ship, 1,218, Schildt.—Order.
Jan. 26, MARY WHITRIDGE, American ship, 850, Geo. Freman, New York 17th August, Petroluem.—Ordea.
Dec. 27, MORNING ZTAR, Siam. bark, 570, Michaelsen—Chinese.
Jan. 11, NESTOR, German ship, 1,337, J. Winsor.—Order.
Nov. 25, NICOLAS THAYER, Amer. bark, 585, Craley.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 14, ONEIDA, American ship, 1,120, Carver.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Dec. 8, PANAY, American ship, 1,190.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
Jan. 14, PEARL, American bark, 576, R. Howes.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 13, RAJAH, American ship, 1,258, Albrecht.—Order.
Jan. 4, RAVEN, German ship, 343, Veal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Dec. 2, RINGLEADER, Amer. ship, 1,183, Bray.—Order.
Nov. 14, SPARTAN, American schooner, 81, Vincent.—W. H. Ray.
Nov. 17, SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, 347, Williams.—Vogel & Co.
Jan. 26, SUMATRA, American ship, 1,072, C. Lock, Port Townsend 1st December, Timber.—Hongkong and Whampoa Co.
Oct. 8, SYREN, American ship, 875, Brown.—Russell & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
(*Continued*).

Jan. 25, TECUMSEH, American ship, 1,309, E. Lincoln, Cardiff 27th July, Coal.—Borneo Co. Limited.
Jan. 17, TILLIE BAKER, American ship, 819, Boynton.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Sept. 27, TWILIGHT, American ship, 1,303, Warland.—Russell & Co.
Jan. 12, WAKEFIED, American bark, 587, Crowell.—Order.
Jan. 9, W. J. KOTCH, American ship, 1,703, Bray.—Russell & Co.

CANTON.

Jan. 25, KEELUNG, British steamer, 918, E. Schultze, Chinkiang 21st instant, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Jan. 24, LEE-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 734, Tisdall, Chinkiang 19th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan. 25, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, Shanghai 22nd January, General.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 24, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, Wagner, Chinkiang 19th January, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
Jan. 23, YEH-SIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Deegan, Chefoo 17th January, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

WHAMPOA.

Jan. 14, ELISE, German bark, 513, Bruhn.—Order.
Dec. 29, SAN FRANCISCO, German schooner, 251, Oltmans.—Siemssen & Co.
Nov. 28, SCHWAN, German brig, 276, Schroder.—Siemssen & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Ichang, British steamer, 700, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Kiüng-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Spark, British steamer, British, 140, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao steam-boat Co.
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, McDougall.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

AMOY.

In Port on 18th January, 1882.

Amoy, German schooner, 314 (Schedule)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Anna Dorothea, German bark, 343 (Jensen)—Pasedag & Co.
Carl Wilhelm, British bark, 300 (Sutherland)—Boyd & Co.
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Elise, German brig, 271 (Holm)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Emily, British brig, 295 (Crighton)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Oetting)—Pasedag & Co.
Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (D. Rute)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Helena, German bark, 263 (Thomsceon)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Hermann, German brig, 210 (Lembke)—Pasedag & Co.
Johann Carl, German schooner, 144 (E. Ploger)—Pasedag & Co.
Juno, German bark, 265 (Nielsen)—Pasedag & Co.
Oceania, British bark, 568.—Captain.
Oscar Vidal, British bark, 299 (Kecher)—Order.
Oswald, German bark, 448 (Brinckmeier)—H. A. Petersen & Co.
Prince Arthur, British bark, 598.—Captain.
Wagrien, German schooner 176 (Debbern)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 15th January, 1882.

Alexander Newton, British bark, 308 (Newton) Morris & Co.
Beta, British bark, 313 (Watt)—Order.
Brenda, British bark, 291 (Swenson)—Mackenize & Co.
Chingtah, British bark, 472 (Schulze)—J. W. Muller & Co.
C. of Bute, British schooner, 793 (Thompson)—Primrose & Co.
Dora, German schooner, 1160 (Herboth)—W. Hewett, & Co.
Erricsson, Ameracan ship, 1,646—Plummer, Chapman, King, & Co.
John Trahey, British bark, 1,147 (Ryan)—C. & J. Trading Co.
J. Woodburn, British brig, 299 (Dasborough)—Captain.
Lucile, British schooner, 91 (Koch)—John Wilson.
Martha, British bark, 852 (McPherson)—Morris & Co.
M. Brockelman, German bark, 488 (Kluth)—F. A. Burchardi.
Perle, German bark, 405 (Klyhn)—Carlowitz & Co.
Willie, British schooner, 274 (Badenoch)—Morris & Co.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 31st December, 1881.

Ada Melmore, British brig, 569 (Sewell)—A. Reimers & Co.
Adele, Russian schooner, 42 (Gouldes)—F. Retz.
Alexander, American schooner, 72 (Carlson)—Captain.
Alice, French bark, 450 (Soule)—A Reimers & Co.
A. Cashman, American schooner, 51 (Tibbey)—Captain.
Diana, American schooner, 64 (Peterson)—Captain.
Helene, German bark, 480 (Breckwaldt)—Captain.
Helena, American schooner, 60 (Ewalt)—Captain.
Haze, American bark, 862 (Evans)—Walsh, Hall & Co.
Kiwa, Russian schooner, 113 (Johnstone)—Captain.
M. C. Bohm, German schooner, 80 (Baade)—P. Bohm.
North Star, Russian schooner, 38 (Ridderbjelke)—Captain.
Ohude, American schooner, 72 (Wilson)—Captain.
Otome, American schooner, 52 (Snow)—Captain.
Otsego, American schooner, 36 (Pearce)—Captain.
Otter, American schooner, 70 (Littlejohn)—Captain.
Peiho, German bark, 433 (Lameken)—P. Bohm.
Pioneer, American schooner, 44 (Wilson)—W. Copeland.
Wandering Jew., American ship, 1737 (Talpey)—P. M. Co.

Markets.

REPORTED BY CHINESE FIRMS AND CORRECTED TO DATE.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$88.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 18 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.50 to 82.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14lbs., per piece	$2.43 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.63
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs. per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs. per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs., per piece	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs., per piece	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in 8 lbs. XO per piece	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 36 in 8lbs. QL per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. XX per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.67
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.67
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Welvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 800 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.90 to 3.97
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.20 to 4.25
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.70
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$15.00 to 16.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$15.00 to 15.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 14.80
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per picul	$2.40 to 2.50
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 31.0
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.35 to 5.40
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.30 to 5.35
Head, Hole Chop, per picul	$5.30 to 5.35
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$57.90 to 58.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$58.00 to 58.10
Steel, English, per tub	$3.85 to 3.95
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.35 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 25.70
Spelder, per picul	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$33.20 to 40.00
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.35 to 5.40

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$17.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 185
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Champhor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.50
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$99.00 to 101.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,350
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.00
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00
Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.70 to 19.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$35.00 to 38.00
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$18.00 to 19.50
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 26.50
Cloves, per picul	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shunturg, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.10 to 17.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon, per picul	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Saim, per picul	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan, per picul	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, per picul	$13.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.5.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers, per picul	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces, per picul	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces, per picul	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.60
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, per picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, per picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$18.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$8.95 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.0.0 to 5.0.5
Peas, White, per picul	$2.05 to 2.10
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.71 to 1.78
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.91 to 1.92
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.87 to 1.88
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.94 to 1.96
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.86 to 1.86
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.76 to 1.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.75 to 1.78
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.84 to 1.85
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.68 to 1.70
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.85
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.05 to 3.15
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$37.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$19.40 to 19.70
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.60 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.35
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, per picul	$7.00 to 7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, per picul	$6.15 to 63.5
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.05 to 4.10
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.20 to 9.35
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.75 to 9.80
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.85
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.25 to 1.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.2.0 to 6.2.5
Window Glass, per box	$2.55 to 2.69

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Telemachus*, to-day, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Escambia*, to-day, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Diamante*, tomorrow, the 28th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Rajanattianuhar*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Fokien*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hoihow, Pakhoi, and Haifong.—Per *Ping-on*, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 9 P.M.

For Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Keppell Bay, Moreton Bay, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Catterthun*, on Friday, the 3rd February, at 3.30 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Niigata Maru*, on Saturday, the 4th February, at 5 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which supersedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "ANADYR," will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichéry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "KAISAR-I-HIND," will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th February with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

DAY BEFORE DEPATURE (or SATURDAY if the departure be on Monday).

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.

DAY OF DEPARTURE.

7. A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until.
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL—DAY OF DEPARTURE.

NOON, Money Order Office closes.
2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3 P.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents, until
3.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned, Officers,* Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.

4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No hankerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with with the ends open.

5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

5.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office: the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per ½ oz.	10 Cents.
Post Cards, each	3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial Papers, per 2 oz.	2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cents.
Registration	10 Cents.
Do. with return receipt	15 Cents.

Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

STAMP OFFICE.

The above Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

TEA MUSTERS.

Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1½ inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.

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* But not Warrant Officers, viz.:—Conductor, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

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